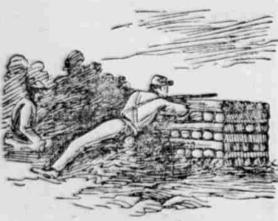


ON SKIRMISH.

Gallant Behavior of the 8th Ohio at Gettysburg.

to me: "You fellows of the Army of the think the comrade was imbued with the back, and occupied the rail-piles ourselves. spirit which, I am afraid, is too prevalent among the boys; a sort of jealousy, which crops out quite frequently in this column. I think it is natural for a soldier to be loyal to his own organization, and it is his privilege and duty to always uphold its honor; but it is not right for him to assert that his organization could fight better, run faster, or dive deeper than any other organization in the army. It is not in a spirit of fraternity, if some comrade tells of some daring deed that his company, regiment, or brigade did, for some other comrade to try and prove that it was his company, regiment, or brigade that did it. Thirty years play queer pranks with our memories. I know this from my own experience. So, comrades, if you think a comrade is not telling the truth, don't jump up and tell him he lies until you have looked up the official records.

I suppose it was more from rumors than official reports that the Western Army got the impression that the Army of the Potomac could not or would not fight. That this idea prevailed to a large extent I know proof. to be a fact from conversations had since the war with Western comrades. They generally carried the idea that the fighting



WE OCCUPIED THE PILES OURSELVES. those of the Eastern Army; but it is my belief that all organizations would fight about the same if they were properly offi-

I don't think any army was ever organized that could be knocked out as often as the Army of the Potomac, and still come smilingly up to the scratch. It generally was its misfortune to have some mistake made by the commanders to nullify hard fighting, until the battle of Gettysburg; then the mistakes were mostly on the rebel side. I think all will admit that Lee was the ablest General the Confederacy bad: but he made several glaring errors at Gettysburg, notably in not charging Cemetery Ridge on the evening of July 1; in not taking possession of the Round Tops on the up the picket relief. morning of the 2d; in sending Pickett across nearly a mile of open ground to charge our strong position. I suppose his mistakes were caused by being on unfamiliar ground, and not having every citizen for a

But I did not commence this article to discuss the merits or demerits of the several armies, but to follow the fortunes of one small regiment (and more especially the company to which I had the honor of belonging) during the last two days of the battle, The 8th Ohio was raised in the Spring of 1861, under the first call for 75,000. It was composed wholly of men from the Western Reserve, and no part of the United States turnished better or more intelligent men than the Western Reserve. The regiment did not leave the State

under the first call, but in June was organized and mustered in for three years. In July it was sent into West Virginia, and beiped to drive the rebeis from that State. It was attached to Sh e ds's Division when that was organized, and shared its fortunes until it was merged with the division into the Army of the Potomac, July 3, 1862.

The regiment belonged to Kimball's Brigade, composed of the 8th and 4th Ohio, 14th Ind., and 7th W. Va. This brigade was subsequently commanded by (at that time) Col. Sprigg S. Carroll, and during its in the 10th U. S. On Dec. 16, 1861, he took command of the 8th Ohio as its Colonel. He was recklessly brave, and was idolized by a high state of discipline. On the 16th of July the brigade was attached to the Third Division, Second Corps. It remained with the corps and shared in all its battles and marches until mustered out,



THE AMBULANCE CONTAINING THE DEAD

BODY OF GEN. REYNOLDS. Occasionally the boom of artillery was borne on the quivering air, telling us that

were sadly needed. About 5 o'clock we met an ambulance containing the dead body of Gen. Reynolds. | good nucleus. Soon rumors of repulse and disaster ran down the line, and the pace was unconscionsly quickened. About 9 o'clock, or later, we were turned into a field, and lay

down to a much-needed rest. At 3 o'clock in the morning we were aroused by the stentorian voice of Col. Car- peared to be a burning boat. The alarm roll, "Fall in! Fall in!" and, without a was sounded, and the click, click of the rifles chance to get anything to eat, we were hur- bespoke the soldierly qualities of our men. As we reached Cemetery Ridge a beautiful panorama opened before us. A half mile | barge loaded with hay, burning, and this led

ried to the front, about three miles distant. front nearly a mile away, on a ridge, rose of flame down, hoping to set our boats on umn until we reached Monterey Pass of the catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases the tower of the Seminary from out a fire.

The ridge we were on trended off to our boat fast to the shore opposite.

and aligning their guns along the ridge. We broke ranks, and dropped down to rest. | Ill. boys. Soon an Aid come dashing up to Col. Carroll, saying: "Colonel, the Corps Commander di-

rects you to detail a company, having your best officers, and establish a skirmish-line beyond the Emmitsburg road." Col. Carroll immediately called for Capt. Miller, of Co. H.

"Captain, you will deploy your company as skirmishers; the Eleventh Corps skirmishers will join your right. You will be in charge of the whole line, and drive those rebels back." We were soon deployed and EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: A com- advancing steadily down the slope, firing as rade of the Western Army once remarked | we advanced. The rebels were behind railpiles about 150 yards beyond the road. Potomac think there was only one battle | They did not propose to leave, but they had fought during the war-Gettysburg." I to go. We advanced until we drove them



"FALL IN! FALL IN!"

I am now going to make a statement that suppose the Eleventh Corps will resent; but it is the truth, of which I have abundant

Several commissioned officers in command of the Eleventh Corps skirmishers showed great cowardice. They could not be prevailed upon to come up to the front with their men, but hid behind trees and rocks and sent their men out. Capt. Miller finally sent them back to their regiment, and put Lieut. Layden, of Co. H, in command of that part of the line. The men were all right and went bravely ahead, which is not usually the case where officers show the white and ordered to fire a vocal volley right into destroy Lee's train at Williamsport, while

At noon Co. C of the 8th, under command of Lieut. Korns, reinforced our line. We had plenty to do, as the rebels kept up a constant fire, which we returned to the best

At 4 o'clock heavy fighting was going on off to our left. Longstreet was doubling up the Third Corps. The rebels in our front began to act as if they contemplated making a diversion. The balance of the regiment was sent down to the pike, and one or two companies reinforced us, and the firing redoubled. The firing died away at dark, and we left our rail-piles to stretch our cramped limbs upon the grass and have a smoke. The night was very dark, so we did not notice a horseman until he almost rode upon us.

"Hello!" said be; "who are you?" "Yanks," some one exclaimed.

"Well, I'm a reb, by ---." And the ingle of his scabbard and spurs showed that he was getting back lively. We got our guns soon as possible and gave him a volley. We got a return from the Johnnies that made the splinters fly from our rails in a lively manner. Evidently we had stirred

Soon after this we were relieved, and fell back to a cut made by the pike through the crest of a slight ridge. The cut was about three feet in depth. Our regiment was utilizing it for a picket reserve. Here we lay down to snatch a few hours' sleep, and



rose bright and clear the morning of the 3d Everything was quiet in our vicinity, but off to our right and rear heavy firing told of a severe struggle going on over there. It was term of service was called Carroll's Brigade. | the Twelfth Corps trying to regain its works, Carroll was a graduate of West Point, and | which the rebels had occupied the previous at the beginning of the war was a Captain | evening while the Twelfth Corps were away. -T. S. POTTER, Co. II, 8th Ohio, Dixon, Ill. (To be concluded.)

the regiment, which he soon brought under THAT MEMORABLE VOYAGE. A Comrade Who Took it Adds Some Points of Interest.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It is possible and even probable that from the account On the afternoon of July 1, 1863, found us given of that voyage up the Cumberland marching swiftly and silently along a hot, in the Winter of 1863 by Comrade McIntosh dusty road in southern Pennsylvania. It in your issue of Dec. 20 last that the reader did not need the oft-repeated order of the | will have a faint conception of the magniofficers to "close up, men," to keep the tude of that expedition. There were 60 ranks in order. Far to the front we could | boats-boatloads of soldiers, commissary see the smoke rising and floating away above | stores, batteries of artillery, gunboats and

Our regiment was first put on board the Jacob Strader, then the largest boat on the river. She lay at the wharf at Louisville. Two other regiments had already preceded us, and quarters for so many was extremely limited. Our company of 80 men had a space assigned near the boilers, and so confined that none could lie

down, so we stood through one night. Morning found us still moored at the wharf. It was said that the Captain refused tations were often made by accident. to weigh anchor with such a load. The great boat was down to the water's edge. Our regiment was taken off and put aboard the Clara Poe, and later our company was detailed to load several pieces of ordnance on board the Venango.

Thus I account for three vessels, neither of them mentioned by the comrade. There a fearful struggle was in progress and we was quite a crowd of us. If not the veritable Army of the Comberland in its primary condition, certainly the 40,000 of us formed a

Our boat, being lightly loaded, acted as a sort of videt, and regular details were made | if possible, destroy or capture his train. of men to stand, with rifles in their hands, on watch for the enemy. On nearing Fort | thoughts of what might become of us should Donelson, and while in advance of the entire fleet, we saw coming toward us what ap- dition of the weather and the roads, were

Our boat hove to, and a gunboat passed us. The cause of the alarm proved to be a away to our right the sun was just gilding us to surmise that the enemy were somethe spires of Gettysburg. On our right where in front of us, and had sent this load

grove of trees. In front of us was a lovely The gunboat steamed rapidly ahead and our mission. The night was intensely flicted, cut this out and send it to some ing now for the absolute necessities of life. valley, covered with wheat and meadow around a bend in the river. A few minutes dark, and the rain was falling in torrents; suffering one. Address Dr. ByE, Indian- Can the comrades help us?—Simon Price,

the south until it was lost at the base of the | made, and our boat hurried on its recondistant blue hills. It seemed too beautiful noissance. We passed the old fort, and, a scene to be marred by battle's rude shock. | reaching the little hamlet of Dover, made

our left until it merged into the Round | The firing had now ceased, but Yankee Tops, whose green tops rose about 300 feet | curiosity was at its highest pitch. A comleft of us heavy lines of infantry were tak- | boat and jumped off into the water. Uning position, batteries were unlimbering seen we waded ashore. Going along the bank a short distance we came across a col-As yet we had seen no rebels, but as we ored individual, whom we persuaded, with bullets told us the rebel pickets were alert. | reinforcements to reach those gallant 83d

The dead had not yet been gathered. A Sergeant kindly volunteered to show us the sights. That large siege gun spoken of by the comrade was not protected by works, the public square had there been ground enough. It was mounted on a circular track. The effect of its last shot was plainly visible. Not 20 feet from its muzzle lay horses and men-a regular funeral pile.

We hurriedly passed over the field, and came across the rebel officer speken of. He was shot through the body in the region of the heart. His uniform was of the finest texture. I, too, secured mementoes. I cut a button off his coat, having on it his life's

I remember our discomfiture when on returning we could not locate our boat. We expected to be arraigned, but had barned to know the soft side of our cod Captain, and counted the venture worth the chances. In our absence many more boats had arrived, and ours had gone farther up, and anchored on our side. Slipping on board, we were pleased to find that our officers had gone ashore sight seeing.-R. C. R., Warren, O.

A CONFESSION.

How Capt. Jack Got the Credit of Being a Daring Defender of the Flag.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Before I richness of his brogue and the athletic per- | in advance. formances of his tongue, that he was an Irishman before he emigrated to this coun-

in the breast pocket of my coat for the manuscript of my verses, I discovered to my annoyance that I had not brought it with me, and saw a way out of the dilemma only through an apology. With a sort of scowl of disappointment on my face I said:

"Commander and comrades, I have a confession to make. I"-Before I could utter another word Father

Toomey was on his feet, and with great earnestness cried out: "Come here to me, Captain, and get down

on yer hunkers." The audience roared, and it was some time before I could tender the necessary apology. Now for the other confession. On May 6, 1864, Co. F, of which I was a member, and Co. A of my regiment were ordered into a and advanced rapidly until a fusilade of

something move." It was hard to discover the butternutclothed Johnnies, and two of our men were wounded within a few moments. I was lying down loading and firing at will, when Dave Thiel, a 16-year-old boy, behind a tree on my left, stepped out and fired. I said to him, "Dave, don't come out so far," and soon after Capt. Williams warned him to

we could get a shot. had no sleep but what we got in these short | the weather, which was anything but fair. intervals while moving along the bad roads

in the dark. On the skirmish-line I suddenly fell our right flank bare and unprotected, so that | carry. So for a week or 10 days our sleep-Capt. Williams, after trying to stop the Indian stampede, ordered our two companies to fall back in good order. They went back some 200 yards, leaving me sound asleep. paces-not noticing that I had been left beaind, nor was I missed until the skirmishers halted, and it was then believed I had

been killed or wounded where I lay. After a time the Indians were reorganized, and, abreast of our two companies, moved forward, crawling on their bellies like snakes. When they were within about 50 yards of where I lay I woke up with a start and a shudder, and saw the rebels in front of me, running as our boys advanced with a yell.

It was the yell that awoke me, and I immediately got up on my knees and com-Serg't Pat Monaghan, and said:

"You are a nice crowd, to run off and leave me here to fight the whole rebel army | right wing.

Well, that's the story just exactly as it never said a word about being asleep, and got credit for being brave, when, the truth is, I was half scared to death when I realalized where I was and alone. That is one of the many instances whereby great repu-CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD.

THAT MARCH BY NIGHT. Another Story of Monterey Pass and Be-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Capetake his regiment of less than 300 men for duty, to push for the rear of Lee's army, and,

It was not a pleasant undertaking. The we reach Lee's rear, together with the conanything but assuring. But having all confidence in our Col. Preston and our own ability, so well tested the day before, in a physician. Send for book telling what won-

measure reassured us. were called upon to perform during our four | cret; gives instant relief from pain, destroys years of service, nothing compared with that | the cancer microbes and restores the patient night march. Going with Kilpatrick's col- to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, South Mountain, we were started out on | cured in the last three years. If not affields. Off to our left front the valley was later and her heavy guns came echoing back | the lightning flashed now and then, striking | apolis, Ind.

dotted with farm houses, barns, orchards, and to us, filling us with such emotions as only trees and rocks in our finmediate vicinity, shade trees. The valley stretched away to a green soldier can know. Signals were more than once causing us to think a rebel shell was calling for us.

The road was over and through a mount-

ain, down around and through deep gullies, among rocks and hedges on one hand and deep chasms on the othet; or, at least, that was the way it looked to us as we caught into the air a mile away. To the right and | rade and I went down to the stern of the | the surroundings by the lightning-flashes, after we would just escape running into some deep gully newly made by the dashing rain, which was pouring down all the livelong night, and as it swept down the mountmoved to the crest of the ridge puffs of the presence of a little silver, to row us ain with terrible force, and volume. Alsmoke out to the front and the whiz of across the stream. I think we were the first though the lightning was very trying, it saved us some falls and bruises by its fre quent flashes in our very faces as we were about to run into some washed-out places in the road. The tremendous peals of thunder which followed the frequent flashes were enough to awe the stoutest heart, let but was planted on what might have been alone the continued rain, which seemed to come down in waves like the rolling ocean. We were wet to the very marrow of our bones, and our horses were even worse off than ourselves; traveling for upwards of 10 hours at break-neck speed, bardly at any time at less than a trot, having had little or no feed, it was a wonder more did not fall exhausted. During all this fearful ride scarcely a

word was spoken-we were "too wet for utterance"; besides, we were none too well content with our position, not knowing but blood. This button I sent to my brother, to | what our guides had played us false, or we remind him of the horrors of war and as a should at any time come up standing in hint of the scenes in which I soon expected rear or flank of Lee's army. It was a time when the stoutest hearts might fail. The daws of daylight was never more welcome to man and beast than the 5th of July.

> town of Leitersburg, Md., and out of the mountain pass. The rain now ceased, and we had some coffee and a light feed for our horses, and shaking our wet clothing and rearranging our saddles and equipments, we were again ready for the work in hand. We found that Lee's wagon-train had passed two hours before our arrival. We were now in rear of Lee's army and on his direct route of retreat.

We remained in this place during the day, sending out scouts on each road, and picking up straggling wagons and prisbegin my story, I want to tell a little one, oners. By evening we had more prisoners which I will call "Father Toomey's Little | than we had men in the regiment, besides a Joke." At a recent public installation of long string of wagons. Just before dark one of the big Posts of Chicago Father Dan- we moved into Hagerstown. The people return to the line, perhaps a hundred yards iel B. Toomey, a priest, and at that time of this place were very much surprised to distant, I ran across Gen. Hancock, who, Commander of a Post in Cook County, Ill., see Yankees in between the wagon-train with several members of his staff, was rea grand, good comrade, was invited to make and Lee's army. We had not been in clining on the ground just in rear of our a few remarks. The little father is very Hagerstown very long before Col. Preston division (First of Second Corps), to whom I witty, and I am inclined to think, from the | sighted Longstreet's Corps with his cavalry

Not wishing to make our presence known, we took the road to Boonsboro, which place dispositions to anticipate such a movement latter part of service. It is credited by the we reached at 2 a. m. with our plunder and After the good comrade's extremely witty prisoners. Here communication was estab- Barksdale predicted was precisely what Springfield, Mo., it lost five killed and 46 speech had been vigorously applauded I was | lished between Buford and Kilpatrick, when called to the platform by the Commander | it was arranged that Buford should try to the unsuspecting audience. I had prepared Kilpatrick would take his division to a short poem for the occasion, and it had Hagerstown to amuse Stuart while Buford was working at Williamsport. Those were writing up their accounts of the battles in serve three years; mustered out July 3, I had made my bow and was standing with busy times for us, and forms a very long which they participated, by not confining 1865, with J. W. Wait in command. Capt. my most reliable smile on my face, feeling chapter by itself from July 6 to July 13, themselves to just what they saw with their H. Drury commanded the battery during 1863.-S. A. CLARK, Co. F, 1st Vt. Cav., own eyes, which many times makes it un- the early part of its service. The War De-Willow Lakes, S. D.

SAD HOLIDAYS.

Stone River and Christmas Week of 1862. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I do not think I have failed to note the anniversary of any of the battles in which I had the honor to take part. Somehow each of these momentous occasions so impressed me and so buried itself in my memory, that I can no more pass that time of the month without giving it a thought than I can ignore the Fourth of July when it comes round. But the anniversary of Stone River (fought

during the holidays) stands out more prominent than some others by reason of its ocpiece of woods as skirmishers. We deployed | curring on another important anniversary. It has been 32 years since that great battle, bullets caused us to hesitate. The Captain | but when the holiday season was with us, I of my company said, in clear, ringing voice: reverted as usual to the scenes of that far-"Steady, boys. Keep covered and ad- away time. I found they were as fresh in vance slowly, and don't fire unless you see my mind, as real, as terrible as they were when I beheld them with the natural eye. 1 can see our camps in front of Nashville, and vividly recall the damp, chilly, muddy weather of that Christmas Day in 1862, and of our brave attempt to have something better than common, and fix up a little in memory of the day. Many of us received some tokens from home, but I recall with sadness a box of good things from "God's not expose himself; but the boy did not country," intended to cheer our hearts on seem to realize his danger, and the third or | that occasion, but by vicissitudes of war fourth time he stepped out he was shot and a rush of business on our "cracker line" through the head and killed. Two of the failed to reach us on time, and when it did men dragged him back to cover, and for arrive two weeks later much of it was spoiled, about 10 minutes we kept on firing when and many for whom these dainties were intended had fallen in battle; but one thing we The two nights previous we had marched got that Christmas Day I am not likely to with no sleep, except such "cat-naps" as forget, and that was orders "to be ready to we could catch when a brief halt was or- move on the enemy the next morning." dered; so that the night of the 5th we had | There was no postponement on account of

I remember how we marched from our camps in a rain storm, and how we had all kinds of weather peculiar to that latitude asleep, and a few minutes afterwards two for the next week, except good weather. companies of Indians belonging to the 1st This was before the day of the shelter (or Mich. Sharpshooters fell back, demoralized | dog) tent, and we left our Sibleys behind by a charge from the rebs, thus leaving with other camp equipage too bulky to

ing accommodations were most primitive. One night I made my bed on a flat stone the size of a barn door, having previously built a fire on it to cook my supper, then the men on either side of me-10 or 12 raked off the fire and threw water on to cool it down. It proved warm enough and hard enough.

We met such stubborn resistance that it took four days to get within two miles of Murfreesboro, and three more to get into it, and the whole distance was but 30 miles. Passing over many scenes of thrilling interest, I come to the morning of Dec. 31. After an uncomfortable night we were early in line-of-battle and listening to "Rosy's" address to the army. Even while it was being read the conflict began away on the right; we were on the left wing. The attack was so sudden and vigorous that the menced to shoot. When our men got up to | right soon gave way. It was apparent to

a sight after the disaster of the day. counted 40 dead horses, and many dead sol-

been placed during the night. look upon that morning, but it was an un- made prematurely but successfully." decided contest, and the sun went down on that 1st of January, 4863, with little to cheer us. Early on the 2d our brigade (Grose's) hart's article in the issue of Jan. 3 brings to | was moved across Stone River with some my mind the anyenture of my regiment other troops, where, about 3 o'clock that (the 1st Vt. Cav.) the same night. Lieut.- afternoon, we received that magnificent under the caption of 'Unclaimed Papers,' I was killed at Cold Harbor. Alonzo Alden, Col. Preston was ordered by Kilpatrick to charge of Breckinridge's Division and re- find the name of 'Conrad Frushum, Co. F, Brevet Brigadier-General, was in command pelled it. And the battle of Stone River 42d Ohio,' and as this was my company, and at muster-out. It served in Drake's Diviswas ended. I was proud I was there, and as the name as printed is not correct, I give ion, Ames's Division, Tenth Corps, and was am proud of it to-day.-A. W. SAINT, Co. you the correct name with the hope that my one of Fox's 300 fighting regiments, having D, 36th Ind., New Castle, Ind.

Home Treatment for Cancer. derful things are being done by simply an-Of all the night marches and sconts we nointing with oils. The combination is a se-



Ludicrous Incident and an Unfulifilled

Comrade R. A. C., 148th Pa., Canton, O.

sends the following reply to Comrade H. P.

Sherwin's inquiry in the issue of Dec. 6, 1894:

Barksdale commanded a brigade of Mississippians, attached to McLaw's Division, Longstreet's Corps (not Anderson's, as Sherwin supposes, which belonged to Hill's Corps), and, as he informed the writer, had served three terms in the Federal Congress from Mississippi immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. He was a typical Southern fire-eater,' and remained in his seat sometime after the State had seceded, in fact, until 'the last wag of the hammer, doing all in his power to obstruct Federal legislation authorizing enlistments, war supplies, etc., designed to strengthen the Government in its preparations to preserve the Nation's life. He was the Barksdale who 'supported Preston Brooks' in his At Stone River, while in Palmer's Division, At about just daylight we were at the who was bald headed, lost his wig in the died. melee, and finding it again while the tumult was at its hight, in his excitement, replaced it wrong side foremost, thereby rendering his appearance so grotesque that friends and foes on observing his misfit were convulsed with laughter, thereby allaying the flerce anger, which, but for this ludicrous circumstance, might have led to much more serious consequences than the wounding of Mr. Sumner, brutal and un-

justifiable as that was. "Just before he died Gen. Barksdale said to me, with apparently all the vehemence his fast-failing strength could command: Beware, you will have Longstreet thundering in your rear in the morning.' On my gave this declaration of the dying Barks- July 20, 1865. Col. John Edwards was way, substantially: 'We have made our | Hugh J. Campbell commanded during the on the part of the enemy, sir.' What | War Department with six engagements. At Longstreet advocated, and would have been | wounded. Its total loss was two officers and attempted had Lee taken his advice." A Criticism.

Geo. H. Lusk, 122d N. Y., thinks "there is one serious mistake the comrades make in pleasant reading matter. I refer more par- partment credits it with five engagements. ticularly to the remarks of Gen. Powell in It lost six men in action and 25 died. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Jan. 10, 1895, where he says 'my own construction of them is that there were other than Gen. Crook's troops badly demoralized at Cedar Creek on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, which demoralization, however, was soon overcome after Sheridan made his appearance in their

"Now, sir, if Gen. Powell was at his post of duty in command of the Second Cavalry Ferry, Ark. Its total loss was 77 in action Division, and I believe he was, he could not have had any knowledge whatever of what the Sixth Corps were doing prior to Gen. Sheridan's arrival. Neither did Gen. Sheridan himself know, except from hearsay, for he was not in their midst, until he arrived, later on, at the lines near Middletown, from Winchester.

"Gen. Powell also asks why the Sixth Corps failed to form line on the left of the Vineteenth Corps. This is easily answered, because there was no Nineteenth Corps to form on to; but they formed just the same, vision of the Sixth Corps had successfully repulsed the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides, including Gen. Bidwell, killed, they were ordered to fall back, which they did in | serve three years; mustered out June 7, perfect order, and while doing so the rest of 1865, with Brevet Brig.-Gen. Milton Montthe Sixth Corps formed on their right with- gomery in command, and Jeremiah M. Rusk out a single company or regiment demoral- | as Lieutenant-Colonel. The War Department ized, and with their left resting on the pike credits it with nine engagements. Its near Middletown, where they lay until Gen. | heaviest loss was at Atlanta, where one offi-Sheridan came up from Winchester. It was after this that Gen. Crook's command were cers and 70 enlisted men wounded. Total formed with the Sixth Corps and assisted in | loss, three officers and 48 men killed and driving the rebels down the Valley, "Comrade McDonald is right when he

says Gen. Sheridan's Memoirs are incorrect in many instances in regard to the morning's operations at Cedar Creek, for Gen. Sheridan was not there to see for himself, and later he endeavors to refresh his memory from hearconstruction on the matter, and in such a shoulders. I have nothing but kind words for the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, for I believe they were good men, and I only say here what I saw with my own eyes, and without a word of hearsay. It would be much pleasanter and more satisfactory to all concerned if the comrades would simply tell things as they saw them, and in doing this would create not only valuable but enjoyable history of facts."

Information Wanted. Allen P. Shuey, Onset, Pa., wants the name and address of any member of Co. B. 69th Pa., who knew private John Behney while in service or prison.

John F. Mandeville, Hern, Tex., wants information of M. Giebreast, Co. C, 32d Ill., and Maj. Stanfield Goff, of 32d Ill. Unwritten History.

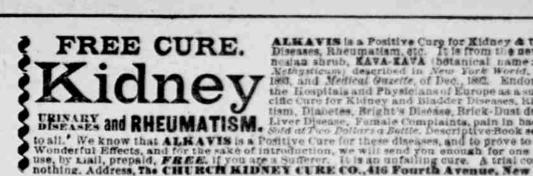
James H. Russell, 21st Iowa, Dubuque,

Iowa, writes: "The 21st and 23d Iowa alone made the charge at Black River Bridge, May their original position I turned around to us by the sound of battle rolling rearward, 17, 1863, and caused one of the greatest and soon our division (Palmer's) was moved | stampedes known in history, for 30,000 rebels to the right and rear to support the broken | never stopped until they arrived in Vicksburg under Gen. Pemberton, and nearly by Col. Florence M. Goenyn, who was killed Ah, that heroic struggle in the cedars! 20,000 went to Jackson, Miss., under Gen. in action. The regiment's first battle was Who can ever describe it? Scenes of valor Johnston. An eye-witness said, 'I saw a Wilson's Creek, and the War Department happened; but you will say, "Where does the confession comes in?" Right here. I What a day of battle that was! And what in perfect marching order, cavalry, artillery, officers and 52 men killed and three officers and infantry, come from Vicksburg, and when | and 299 men died. Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Then, do you remember the New Year's | the bridge was burned at Black River the same | Benteen commanded the regiment during morning and the grand cannonade we were troops, bareheaded, without arms, rushing the latter part of its service. treated to? I was on guard when daylight | pell-mell, without officers or order, pushing came that morning, and from my post one another down, artillery and wagons overturned, fences torn away, so that they could diers were lying in rows, where they had get away; and this commenced before another regiment came up, and the proof no other | One man was killed and one officer and 37 The field of Stone River was a sight to one lost a single man in that charge that was men died. The regiment served in Keyes's

A Correction. M. M. Murphy, Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, Mt. Vernon, O., sends us the following: "In Fall of 1862, to serve three years, and mus-THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for Dec. 27, 1894, tered out July 19, 1865. Col. Clarence Bell at bottom of sixth column of sixth page, resigned Feb. 13, 1864. Col. John McConihe old messmate (who was an excellent soldier), lost 10 officers and 147 men in action and may recover his discharge. The name is three officers and 125 men from other causes. Conrad Trusheim, Co. F, 43d Ohio. As Sec-Dr. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer, is a retary of the regimental association I would positive and painless cure. Most cases are be glad to have the postolice address of treated at home without the service of a Comrade Conrad Trusheim, as well as all other members of the regiment."

South Dakota's Trouble.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your editorial in regard to the drouth sufferers of Nebraska is good ; but, comrade, we here in South Dakota are in just as bad a way for we also lost our crop, and many are suffer-



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THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services Various Regiments.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several bundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although se now received cannot be published for at least six months, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have aiready been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time.]

Organized at Camp Dennison in June, 1861, to serve three years; mustered out

The 6th Ohio.

June 23, 1864. Col. Wm. K. Bosley was

discharged in August, 1862. Col. Nicholas

L. Anderson was in command at muster-out.

murderous assault upon Chas. Sumner on it lost 51 killed out of 383 engaged, or over the floor of Congress. It is mentioned, as 13 per cent. Its loss was four officers and 82 an incident of that affair, that Barksdale, men killed and two officers and 56 men The 176th Ohio. Organized at Columbus, Sandasky, Wooster, Alliance, Camp Chase, and Circleville in the Fall of 1864, to serve one and three years, and mustered out June 14, 1865. Edwin C. Mason, an officer of the Regular Army, was its Colonel. He was brevetted Brigadier-

General. One hundred and two men died

in the service. It was in Rousseau's Divis-

ion, Twentieth Corps. The 1st Ohio H. A. Organized at Portsmouth from September, 1862, to October, 1863, to serve three years; was mustered out July 25, 1865. Its Colonel was Chauncey G. Hawley. This regiment was formerly the 117th Ohio. Six men were killed in action and 165 men died.

The 18th Iowa. Organized in the State-at-large in August, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out dale. He replied in his quick, emphatic promoted Brigadier-General. Lieut.-Col. 33 men killed and one officer and 131 men

3d Battery Wis. L. A.

Organized at Racine in October, 1861, to | Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000

The 9th Wis. Organized at Milwaukee in Fall of 1861 to serve three years; mustered out Jan. 30, 1866. Col. Frederick Solomon was promoted to Brigadier-General. At musterout Lieut.-Col. Arthur Jacobi was in command. At Newtonia, Mo., it lost 25 men killed, 51 wounded, and a large number in missing. It also lost heavily at Jenkins's

and 114 from other causes. The 15th Wis.

Organized at Madison in Winter of 1861-'62, to serve three years, and mustered out by companies in Winter of 1864-1865, Col. Charles C. Heg died of wounds received in action at Chickamauga. Lieut.-Col. David McKee was killed at Stone River. At Dallas, while in Wood's Division, it lost 26 killed, or over 16 per cent. It served in Willich's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Corps. The War Department credits it with and after Bidwell's Brigade of Getty's Di- 17 battles. Its loss was eight officers and 86 men killed and one officer and 241 men died.

Organized at La Crosse, Sept. 1, 1862, to cer and 14 men were killed and nine offiseven officers and 402 men died. It was in

Fuller's Division, Sixteenth Corps. The 50th Wis. This regiment was recruited and organized by John G. Clark at Madison, Wis., in March and April, 1865, to serve one year. Clark was commissioned Colonel of the organizasay of many years' standing. There were tion, which left the State by companies during too many who were willing to put their own | the months of March and April. The regiment was stationed at Fort Leavenworth shape that no blame might rest on their own and afterward at Fort Rice. It was mustered out of service June 14, 1866, by reason of expiration of term. The total loss while

in the service was a little less than 50. 11th Mo. Organized at St. Louis, August, 1861, for three years. Colonels, J. B. Plummer, David Bayles, and Eli Bowyer. One of the 300 fighting regiments. Belonged to Mower's

vision. Enrolment, 945. Loss, killed, 104-11 per cent; died, 181.

Division, Sixteenth Corps, and Tuttle's Di-

The 35th Mo. Organized in the Fall of 1862 at St. Louis, to serve three years, and mustered out in June, 1865. During the early part of its service it was commanded by Col. Samuel A. Foster, a West Point graduate and officer in the Regular Army. Horace Fitch was in command at muster-out. It served in Ross's Division, Thicteenth Corps. Loss, two officers and eight men in action and two officers

The 10th Mo. Cav. Organized October, 1862, for three years

and 234 men died.

Division, Fourth Corps.

The 168th N. Y. Organized at Newburg in February, 1863, to serve nine months; was mustered out Oct. 13, 1863. Wm. R. Brown was Colonel.

The 169th N. Y. Organized in New York and Troy in the

The 23d Mich. Organized at East Saginaw in September, 1862, to serve three years; mustered out June, 1865. Col. Marshall U. Chapin resigned April 15, 1864. Col. Oliver L. Spaulding was in command during latter part of service. At Campbell's Station, while in White's Division, Twenty-third Corps, it lost eight killed, 23 wounded, and a number in missing. During service three officers and 70 men were killed and four officers and 257 men died.

Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and is Co. B, 2d Iowa Cav., Box 800, Yankton, S. D. | cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take only Hood's.

The 24th Mich. Organized at Detroit in August, 1869, to serve three years, and mustered out June 30, 1865. Henry A. Morrow, who was brevetted Brigadier-General, commanded the regiment. It served in the famous "Iron Brigade of the West," First Division, First Corps. Its enrollment was 1,238; 189 were killed, or over 15 per cent. At Gettysburg 94 were killed, eight of whom were officers, Fox gives it as one of the 300 fighting regiments, it having lost 12 officers and 177 men

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

killed and three officers and 136 men from



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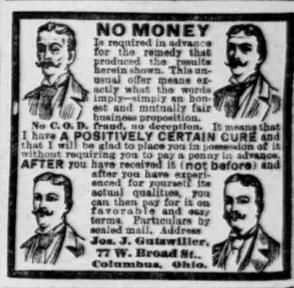
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